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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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NIGERIA PRODUCING SUMATRA CIGAR WRAPPER

A Danish-Nigerian Agricultural Company is reportedly producing Sumatra cigar wrapper in the Eastern Region of Nigeria about 30 miles Southeast of Calabar. The initial planting of 32 acres is expected to yield over 1,000 pounds per acre of processed leaf. The Company will plant 120 acres in 1956-57, and the area suited to tobacco is extensive.

The Nigerian Tobacco Company is reportedly also interested in expanding cigarette tobacco production in this area and plans eventually to build a cigarette factory there. The Company is now producing about one-half of its requirements. Research programs on soil fertility, quality, disease and insect control and breeding are expected to expand and continue. Production of cigarette-type tobaccos is expected to increase and if the quality can be improved, imports will decline. Quality improvement has been the main drawback because it has been impossible to duplicate the quality of U. S. leaf. Imports of U. S. leaf continue to be governed by the availability of foreign exchange. If dollars are not available to purchase desired quantities of U. S. leaf, takings from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be stepped-up.

GOLD COAST EXPANDING FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION

Expansion in cigarette output has encouraged increased production of leaf tobacco in the Gold Coast. Tobacco production in the Wenchi and Ejura districts is increasing and successful results have been obtained in Southern Togoland. Tobacco is now grown on 325 acres with yields of cured leaf ranging from 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Most of the tobacco is flue-cured and is used for local manufacture. The Gold Coast has one cigarette factory in Takoradi which began operations in 1954.

FRENCH CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP

Output of cigarettes by the French Tobacco Monopoly during the first half of 1956 totaled 47.3 million pounds -- up 5.6 percent from the 44.8 million pounds produced during the comparable period last year. Production of cut tobacco continues downward and was 18 percent below the January-June 1955 level of 22.7 million pounds.

DUTCH CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CONSUMPTION RISES

Consumption of cigarettes and cigars in the Netherlands continued their upward trend through the 1956 (July 1955-June 1956) fiscal year. Cigarette consumption, totaling 12.4 billion pieces, was about 10 percent larger than the preceding year's level of 11.3 billion. Consumption of cigars totaled 1.08 billion pieces as compared with 1.04 billion during fiscal 1955. Consumption of the other products, totaling 18.3 million pounds, continued to decline and was about 10 percent below the previous year.

PAKISTANI CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP 6 PERCENT

Cigarette output in Pakistan during the first 5-months of 1956 totaled 2.0 billion pieces as compared with 1.88 billion last year. Output of cigars was down 5 percent from the January-May 1955 level of 355,000 pieces.

DENMARK'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP IN FIRST HALF '56

Denmark's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 6-months of 1956 totaled 12.3 million pounds -- up 34.5 percent from the 9.1 million pounds imported during the corresponding period of 1955. Most of the increase occurred in larger takings from the United States, Brazil and European countries. Imports from the United States, totaling 6.8 million pounds, were 66.6 percent larger than the January-June 1955 level of 4.1 million pounds.

DENMARK: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the January-June periods, 1955-56

Country of Origin	January-June 1955	January-June 1956	Percent change from January-June 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States	4,092	6,817	+66.6
Brazil	1,998	2,398	+20.0
Indonesia	1,207	1,171	-3.0
Other European Countries 1/	170	352	+107.1
Other Foreign Countries 1/	1,660	1,534	-7.6
Total	9,127	12,272	+34.5

1/ Breakdown by country not available.

Source: Vareomsaetningen Med Udlandet, June 1956

PORTUGAL'S TOBACCO IMPORTS LARGER

Portugal's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1956 totaled 5.6 million pounds -- up 12.6 percent from the 5.0 million pounds imported during the comparable period of 1955. Most of the increase occurred in larger takings of cigarette leaf reflecting the upward trend in cigarette output.

PORTUGAL: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the January-June periods, 1955-56

Country of Origin	January-June 1955	January-June 1956	Percent change from January-June 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States	3,459	3,807	+10.1
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	128	238	+85.9
Indonesia	46	40	-13.0
Greece	686	807	+17.6
Italy	123	183	+48.8
Angola	434	216	-51.2
Mozambique	64	106	+65.6
Algeria	--	119	--
Other	64	117	+82.8
Total	5,004	5,633	+12.6

Source: Boletin Mensal do Instituto Nacional de Statistica, June 1956

Imports of United States leaf, totaling 3.8 million pounds, were 10 percent larger than the January-June 1955 level of 3.5 million pounds. Takings of non-U. S. flue-cured from Canada, Mozambique, Italy and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to increase. Imports of Oriental leaf, mainly from Greece, also were larger, while imports of cigar leaf were slightly below the first 6-months last year.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS SHOW SHARP UPWARD TREND

Canadian wheat and flour exports during the first 3 months of the current 1956-57 season are tentatively estimated at approximately 94 million bushels grain equivalent, compared with 60.9 million during the corresponding quarter a year ago. Official export figures are available only for July. The estimated 1956 August and September exports, 29 million and 25 million bushels respectively, are based on overseas clearance of wheat for export and assumptions that flour exports during those 2 months did not fall below the 6.1 million bushels grain equivalent exported during the corresponding 2 months a year ago.

Combined exports of wheat and flour during 1955-56 amounted to 289.0 million bushels grain equivalent. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for July plus August overseas clearances for wheat indicate that the principal destinations of the Canadian exports during the first 2 months (July-August) of the current season were the United Kingdom, Japan, Iron Curtain countries (Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland) and West Germany.

Canada's Exports of Wheat and Flour During Stated Periods

Destination	July 1955			July 1956		
	Thousands of bushels, grain equivalent					
Western Hemisphere						
United States	559	48	607	174	80	254
Central America	34	129	163	-	98	98
British West Indies	3	40	343	1	615	616
Cuba	227	67	294	-	33	33
Other Carribean	-	97	97	-	73	73
Colombia	-	27	27	-	4	4
Venezuela	32	463	495	19	268	287
Ecuador	276	-	276	198	-	198
Peru	209	5	214	369	1	370
Others	-	22	22	-	83	83
Total	1,340	1,198	2,538	761	1,255	2,016
Europe						
Norway	424	-	424	488	-	488
United Kingdom	6,844	537	7,381	10,625	1,060	11,685
Netherlands	108	-	108	1,599	1	1,600
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,647	-	1,647	1,790	51	1,841
West Germany	3,064	9	3,073	4,835	-	4,835
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	3,616	-	3,616
Poland	-	-	-	2,162	-	2,162
U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	3,780	-	3,780
Others	681	38	719	1,636	51	1,687
Total	12,768	584	13,352	30,531	1,163	31,694
Asia						
Philippines	-	104	104	-	790	790
Japan	4,416	77	4,493	3,072	90	3,162
Others	374	106	480	67	174	241
Total	4,790	287	5,077	3,139	1,054	4,193
Africa	890	115	1,005	431	154	585
Oceania	-	1	1	-	3	3
World total	19,788	2,185	21,973	34,862	3,629	38,491

DAMAGE TO NETHERLANDS WHEAT CROP INCREASES IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

The wheat crop in the Netherlands is down in both quality and quantity this year, according to recent reports from the Hague. The reduction in quality is attributed to the wet harvest season, which also made some reduction in yields. Preliminary forecasts place the current production at 11.6 million bushels, about 25 percent below the 1935-39 average and 10 percent below the 1955 parvest.

The quality of all grains is reportedly very low with a very high moisture content, amounting to as much as 37 percent in some grain. Reduction in quality reduces the amount of wheat suitable for use as food by about 2 million bushels, according to preliminary estimates. This will increase import requirements, which are now tentatively placed at about 33 million bushels. Import requirements of feed grains are also large.

Deterioration of the wheat harvest in the Netherlands is but part of a considerable reduction caused by prolonged rainy weather during harvest in a number of European countries. Damage was also reported in Belgium, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Details of the extent of damage in those countries have not been received, but will be reported when additional information becomes available.

DECLINE IN WESTERN GERMANY'S IMPORTS OF BUTTER

Imports of butter by Western Germany in the first half of 1956 were 22.7 million pounds, 38 percent below the same period of 1955. A reduction occurred in receipts from major supplying countries which was only partly offset by imports of 6.9 million pounds from the United States. Denmark, one of Western Germany's principal sources, shipped only 5.5 million pounds in January-June, 1956 as against 21.1 million pounds a year earlier. Shipments from the Netherlands dropped to 1.7 million pounds from 7.2 million pounds in 1955, while those from New Zealand declined to 1.7 million pounds from 4.9 million pounds in the earlier year.

Cheese imports during the first 6 months of 1956 totaled 74.5 million pounds, a gain of 11 percent over comparable 1955, attributed to increased supplies from Denmark and the Netherlands. Shipments from the former country were 29.1 million pounds, - 20.0 million pounds a year ago. Imports from the Netherlands were 40.3 million pounds, compared with 38.0 million pounds in 1955.

NEW BUTTER PLANT IN ARGENTINA

A new butter factory is being set up at Santo Justo in the Province of Sante Fe, Argentina. Located in the heart of the country's dairy zone, this plant is reported to have a capacity of 66,000 pounds of butter per day.

For the first 8 months of this year, exports of butter are reported to be about 24 million pounds against 28 million pounds for the entire year of 1955. Argentina expects to export approximately 35 million pounds of butter this year, providing climatic conditions continue favorable and exports can be maintained at the average monthly rate thus far in 1956.

IRELAND'S EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FIRST HALF OF 1956

Ireland's exports of butter during the first 6 months of 1956 declined sharply to 512,000 pounds from 2.2 million pounds for the same period of 1955. Condensed milk exports dropped to 429,000 pounds from 594,000 pounds in the earlier year. Shipments of cheese were somewhat higher, amounting to 156,000 pounds against 113,000 pounds a year ago. Dried milk exports showed a marked increase from 1.1 million pounds to 2.8 million pounds. Some improvement also occurred in exports of chocolate crumb (a whole milk-cocoa-sugar product used in the confectionery industry) in this period when shipments rose to 34.0 million pounds from 32.6 million pounds in the preceding year.

NEW PASTEURIZING PLANT FOR ECUADOR

The building to house Quito's second pasteurizing plant is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for operation within 6 months. The equipment for the plant is already on hand, a donation by UNICEF, (United Nations Children's Fund). The total cost of the plant is about $240,000, of which approximately $160,000 is for the equipment.

The capacity ofthe new plant will be over 100,000 pounds daily. Under the terms of the agreement with UNICEF, milk will be made available from the plant for daily donation to 18,750 Quito school children. UNICEF is currently distributing milk reconstituted from nonfat dry milk from U. S. surplus stocks.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT WANTED FOR BOMBAY, INDIA

Various types of dairy machinery and equipment are to be purchased by the Craftsman Electronic Corporation, Private, Ltd., importers of Scientific instruments, for various clients in Bombay, India. Included in the machinery are a 500-pound milk-weighing machine and a 500-pounds-an-hour evaporator. A receiving vat, a milk pump and heat exchanger--all of 220-gallon capacities--and a 220 x 2-gallon double milk filter are also wanted.

An 80-gallon balance tank, a 500-gallon insulated tank with pumps, a steaming block and washing points can, a hand-operated bottle-filling machine, and a bottle-sealing and cap machine are also on the list for purchase, along with stainless steel pumps, pipes, and fittings. Refrigeration equipment is needed, and a churn, separator, and milk cans are on the list. Furthermore, complete laboratory equipment for testing is required. A more complete detailed listing of the machinery and equipment is available from the Trade Development Division of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. A World Trade Directory report on the company can also be obtained from the Bureau at a cost of $1.00.

To be included in the f.o.r. quotations are charges for erecting and installing the machinery. Interested companies are requested to correspond directly with the Craftsman Electronic Corporation, Private, Ltd., at Sethna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10, India. Illustrated catalogs and price lists should be furnished.

DENMARK'S BUTTER EXPORTS DECLINE

Denmark's exports of butter in the first 8 months of 1956 at 186.8 million pounds were 5 percent below comparable 1955. Shipments to the United Kingdom continued high, - 147.6 million pounds compared with 146.8 million pounds last year. Trade with the Federal Republic of Germany declined sharply from 24.1 million pounds in the earlier year to 9.7 million pounds so far this year, while that with Eastern Germany rose from 1.6 million pounds to 6.4 million pounds. Shipments to France and Italy also showed a slight increase.

Over-all exports of cheese were 84.0 million pounds this year (73.7 million pounds a year ago), largely attributed to increased trade with Western Germany which took 41.8 million pounds this year compared with 29.7 million pounds in the earlier year. Exports to the United Kingdom rose to 16.1 million pounds from 14.0 million pounds in comparable 1955. Little change occurred in shipments to other markets.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

Wholesale prices at specified markets
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter				Cheese			
	Date 1956	Price	Quotations Month earlier	Quotations Year earlier	Date 1956	Price	Quotations Month earlier	Quotations Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
New Zealand finest grade	Aug. 30	39.0	37.0	40.6	-------	-----	-------	-------
New Zealand finest white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 30	35.8	35.1	25.5
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Aug. 31	46.2	46.2	45.3	-------	-----	-------	-------
Choicest cheddar	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 31	28.1	28.1	27.5
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	Aug. 31	48.6	48.6	48.9	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheese	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 31	30.6	30.6	30.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Aug. 30	39.4	39.4	41.9	-------	-----	-------	-------
France (Paris)								
Charentes Creamery butter	Sept. 3	-----	79.0	88.1	-------	-----	-------	-------
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Aug. 29	66.0	66.0	64.6	-------	-----	-------	-------
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Aug. 31	60.5	59.5	59.2	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 31	36.0	35.1	34.0
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter	Sept. 1	49.3	49.3	49.2	-------	-----	-------	-------
Full cream Gouda	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 24	25.6	23.4	25.6
Edam 40 percent	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 24	23.7	21.6	23.1
Belgium (Hasselt)	Aug. 30	73.9	71.8	76.3	-------	-----	-------	-------
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery	Aug. 25	57.4	57.4	58.7	-------	-----	-------	-------
Ontario white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Aug. 25	33.8	33.4	29.4

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

NEW ZEALAND RESEARCH INDICATES PRE-LAMBING FLEECES SUPERIOR

The New Zealand Woolen Mills Research Association has found that, contrary to popular opinion, clips of pre-lamb shorn wool are much superior to post-lamb shorn wool from the same flock. Even when the proportions suitable for worsted combing were sorted out and processed, the pre-lamb shorn wool gave a better performance in the mill. Many of the post-lamb shorn fleeces were tender and the pre-lamb fleeces resulted in less noil (short fibers extracted from raw wool) and a stronger yarn.

The term "pre-lamb shorn" refers to wool of 12 month's growth which has been shorn before lambing (the term early shorn often used in the trade applies to wool of less than 12 months growth).

ARGENTINE WOOL MARKET QUIET IN AUGUST

Exports of Argentine wool showed a seasonal decline in August with 15,000 bales exported as compared with 27,000 in July. Exports since the beginning of the 1955-56 wool season on October 1 total 250,000 bales or 20 percent higher than for the same period a year ago. Exports of wool to the United States increased by 35 percent and Japan by 18 percent.

Relatively large exports have depleted Argentine wool stocks and exporters are now contracting wool which is still on the sheep's back. Prices for this unshorn wool in Buenos Aires Province are reported to range from 60-74 cents per pound for fine crossbred wool.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES ONE-THIRD HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

Australian wool prices continued their upward trend during the week ending September 21, bringing prices up to nearly 33 percent above a year ago. Strong competition was again in evidence from Japan, United Kingdom, the Continent and local mills at sales held in Newcastle, Melbourne and Perth. The quality of wool offered, considering the wet season, was much better than expected.

The current average price per pound for greasy wool is about 71 cents or 24 percent higher than last season's average.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES

Wool Prices: Average raw wool costs, clean basis, on Australian auction floors, by quality classification.
(Current prices with comparisons)

Type and Grade	Week Ended 9-14-56	Week Ended 9-21-56	Year ago 9-23-55
	- - - - U. S. DOLLARS PER POUND - - - -		
Combing Wools			
70's Good	1.57	1/ 1.61	1/ 1.28
Average	1.51	1.56	1.19
64's Good	1.44	1.48	1.08
Average	1.40	1.45	1.05
60's Good	1.28	1.33	.98
Average	1.25	1.30	.94
58's Good	1.14	1.18	.91
Average	1.10	1.15	.89
56's Good	1.01	1.05	.89
Average	.98	1.03	.84
50's Good	.85	.91	.80
Average	.82	.90	.78
Carding Wools			
Merino	.87	.89	.67
Comeback	.75	.78	.62
Fine Crossbred	.68	.70	.62
Medium Crossbred	.66	.68	.61

1/ Nominal quotations.

Source: Wool Statistical Service Australian Wool Bureau.

LONDON WOOL SALES OPEN STRONG

The London wool selling season opened September 12 with strong competition from Britain and the Continent for all types.

There was a good selection of greasy merino wool on hand which sold 10 percent higher than the July closing price. An average selection of New Zealand greasy crossbreds opened $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher but increased an additional 5 percent the following day.

UNITED KINGDOM WOOL PRICES

WOOL PRICES: Average raw wool costs, clean basis, on
United Kingdom's auction floors,
by quality classifications

(Current prices with comparisons)

Type and Grade	Week Ended		
	Closing 7-20-56	Opening 9-14-56	Opening 9-9-55
	U. S. Dollars Per Pound		
64/70's Medium Fleeces	1.54	1.67	1.28
60/64 Medium Fleeces	1.41	1.55	1.16
64's Good pieces	-	1.52	1.12
60's Good Pieces	1.28	1.45	1.09
58/60's Medium Fleeces	1.28	1.40	1.10
56's Fine Crossbred Fleeces (Aust)	-	1.05	.99
50's Fine Crossbred Fleeces (Aust)	.90	.98	.84
48's Crossbred Fleeces	.88	.96	.82
46's Crossbred Fleeces	.86	.93	.79
Carbonised			
Merino Pieces and Bellies	1.10	-	-
Comeback Pieces and Bellies	.91	.97	.86
Comeback Good Lambs	.99	1.04	-

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SPREADS IN ENGLAND

Since August 8 there have been 99 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in England and Wales which have necessitated the slaughter of 6,151 cattle, 2,468 hogs, 9,697 sheep and a few goats. The recent series of outbreaks is the worst since the epidemic of 1951-52. This year to date a total of 112 outbreaks of the disease have been confirmed in Great Britain compared with only 6 in the corresponding period of 1955.

Quarantine areas have been set up and a slaughter campaign is under way to curb the spread of the infection. Restrictions on livestock movements have been imposed in Wiltshire (3 areas), Gloucestershire (2 areas), Derbyshire, Buckinghamshire and Northants.

The series of current infections apparently spread from 2 sources. An original outbreak in the Forest of Dean on October 8 was thought to have been caused by scraps of uncooked imported meat which had been fed to pigs. It is believed that the source of another infection at Denbigshire was the feeding of raw bones of infected meat to dogs. The movement of livestock in trucks and the trailing of sheep to dipping vats was responsible for the spread of the disease before the first infected animals were placed under quarantine.

CANADIAN FALL PIG CROP SMALLER

Hog farrowings in Canada during September-November this year are expected to drop 15 percent below those of a year ago, on the basis of farmers reports on September 1. Farrowings during June-August were about 5 percent below the corresponding quarter of 1955.

Summer and fall farrowings (June-November) are now expected to total 486,700 litters or 10 percent less than a year earlier. This is a downward revision in the breeding and farrowing intentions reported by farmers in June.

Hog prices in Canada dropped sharply last fall and winter. In mid-September 1956 prices averaged slightly below a year earlier. Reduced hog production is largely the result of low hog prices and is not due to feed shortages.

ICELAND MAY RESUME MEAT EXPORTS

Iceland may have 2,500 tons of mutton for export this fall and winter. This would be the largest surplus following a meat shortage of several years duration. Exports totaled around 500 tons in 1955.

In former years Iceland was an exporter of meat, but exports were negligible during 1953 and 1954. Iceland shipped a fairly large part of its lamb production to the United States in 1951 when prices were unusually high, but has not been able to continue shipments in volume since that time.

Several years ago the sheep industry, Iceland's most important agricultural enterprise, was threatened by the spread of "lung" disease. Numbers were reduced materially by a government campaign to eradicate the disease. As a result the country suffered periodic meat shortages, particularly during the spring when slaughter was seasonally low. Meat supplies were rationed but little meat was allowed to be imported because of the government's desire to conserve foreign exchange.

Meat consumption per person in Iceland is relatively large and a large proportion of the supply is mutton and lamb. Slaughter is highly seasonal, reaching a high point in the fall at the end of the pasture season.

MORE DISCONTENT AMONG SUGAR CANE GROWERS IN VENEZUELA

Sugar production in Venezuela is expected to be reduced to 199-209,000 short tons raw value (170-178,000 metric tons) in 1956-57 season from an all-time high of 248,000 short tons raw value (212,000 metric tons) in 1955-56.

This situation causes much concern among the small cane growers, who feel they will, in all probability, carry the brunt of the reduction. The refiners prefer to use the cane grown on their own lands as it is cheaper than cane they buy from the farmer. Unless some agreement can be reached by the refiners and growers in the sessions now being held the situation, it is reported, looks dark for the little man.

This condition follows on the heels of the unrest caused by the claim made by the growers that they are not receiving their proportion of the price of sugar.

PAKISTAN RAISES FIBER EXPORT DUTY

The export duty was raised, effective August 23, 1956, on raw jute and mesta fiber exported from Pakistan, according to a Notification issued by the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce. The rate on "Cuttings" is now at 10 rupees per bale (more than one half cent per pound), or double the former rate. The rate on "all other descriptions" is 20 rupees per bale (1.05 cents per pound) or a third more than formerly.

EXPORTS OF SEED CORN AT RECORD HIGH IN 1955-56

Shipments of field corn seed to foreign markets reached an all time high in 1955-56. The addition of USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania to the list of buyers was the principal reason for the very large increase in exports.

Exports of Seed Corn (Field); by countries of destination 1955-56

Country	Quantity	Country	Quantity
	1,000 lbs.		1,000 lbs.
West Germany	17,907	Czechoslovakia	326
USSR	10,944	Mexico	239
France	3,021	Hungary	213
Rumania	2,205	India	108
Austria	2,093	Switzerland	95
Poland	1,881	Netherlands	88
Yugoslavia	1,651	Sweden	75
Canada	1,355	Denmark	65
Belgium	714	Others	235
N. Antilles	391	Total	43,606

BRAZIL NUT PRODUCTION UP

The 1956 production forecast for Brazil nuts in Brazil has been increased again, and a record crop of 41,000 short tons, unshelled, is now indicated. This is 2,500 tons more than the exceptionally large 1955 crop now estimated at 38,500 tons. Average production (1949-53) was 29,100 short tons.

The large size of this year's harvest of unshelled Brazil nuts in the Amazon Valley has been a complete surprise to dealers and exporters in the region. Good harvests in the Jari, Trombetas, Madeira, Negro, and lower Amazon River areas are said to be responsible for this unexpectedly large production.

Prices had been relatively low since April. However, as a result of some renewed demands by foreign buyers, prices responded somewhat in August and the market has since been considered more or less active. It is estimated that over 80 percent of this year's crop has already been contracted or exported. It is expected that the balance will be entirely placed before the end of the season in November.

The Minister of Finance has refused the petition of nut exporters for the promotion of Brazil nuts from the third to the fourth export category, stating that this would stimulate business at the low prices being quoted by foreign customers. Exporters would have received an increase of 12 cruzeiros per dollar and 33.6 cruzeiros per pound sterling on the amount of foreign exchange earned from exports. Exporters are reportedly still pressing for more favorable treatment of Brazil nut exports.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF ISRAELI GRAPEFRUIT TO UK SCHEDULED

The Israel Citrus Board has announced that the first shipment of early grapefruit for London is scheduled to sail on October 10. If maturity conditions permit, small quantities of clementines and lemons will be included in the shipment. Another special permit for an additional shipment before the Israeli season begins officially on November 25 will be requested if marketing conditions warrant.

WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER PROSPECTS IN 1957

A slight decline in world hog slaughter and pork production in 1957 is indicated from an annual survey of slaughter prospects in the important countries of the world. Slaughter in 1956 is likely to total slightly more than a year earlier and will be the largest for any year since World War II.

Hog slaughter in Canada and the United States is expected to decline moderately in 1957. Little change is anticipated in Western Europe as a whole and in the leading hog producing countries of South America. But hog slaughter may increase slightly in Australia and New Zealand.

A sharp decline in hog prices in late 1955 and early 1956 reduced farrowings in Canada and the United States and will result in smaller hog slaughter in 1957.

Hog numbers in Western Europe are approaching the limit of available feed resources because of present crop acreages and the number of other livestock being raised. Current levels of hog prices provide little incentive to raise more pigs. But conditions vary by country. In some countries like the United Kingdom decreased prices to producers and lower price supports are holding down production. On the other hand, in France, liberal price supports, large feed grain supplies and high market prices are encouraging even larger hog production.

Reduced supplies of pork and lard in the United States and Canada in 1957 and the possibility of higher prices may tend to reduce exports of pork and lard. However, demand for pork products in Western Europe as a whole continues very strong because of high consumer incomes. A continuation of the demand will generally limit the amount of pork and lard available for export from the principal producing countries in Europe.

Little change in pork output in the United Kingdom is expected in 1957. This suggests the need for continued large imports to fill its requirements. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of pork in the world and relies heavily on Denmark for its import requirements.

(A Circular is being issued which will give more details for individual countries.)

HOGS: Number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1946-50, annual 1952-55 and estimated 1956-57

Continent and Country	Average 1946-50	1952	1953	1954	1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957	Percent	
								1956 of 1955	1957 of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada 1/	4,341	6,234	4,611	4,679	5,917	6,100	5,500	103	94
Mexico 2/	1,976	1,850	2,000	2,400	2,780	2,900	3,000	103	105
United States-Inspected	50,224	62,451	53,813	52,894	61,370	64,500	61,000	105	96
-Total 3/	75,049	86,572	74,368	71,495	81,058	84,000	79,000	104	94
Cuba 4/	332	248	180	153	180	215	--	119	--
EUROPE									
Austria 2/	1,011	2,300	2,400	400	2,589	2,770	2,850	107	103
Belgium 5/	1,173	2,190	2,198	2,152	2,224	2,450	2,250	110	92
Denmark 4/	2,599	4,868	6,244	6,905	7,500	6,900	6,800	98	99
France 4/	6/ 3,980	5,867	6,748	6,592	6,940	7,800	7,950	113	102
Germany, Western 4/	7/ 4,037	9,357	10,080	10,320	12,800	13,000	13,400	102	103
Ireland 4/	531	1,200	1,197	1,421	1,245	1,050	1,000	84	95
Italy 8/	6/ 1,804	2,316	2,246	1,775	1,914	2,300	2,490	121	107
Netherlands 5/	1,367	2,500	3,088	3,280	3,700	3,750	3,750	101	100
Norway 2/	170	404	445	475	570	--	--	--	--
Portugal 1/	318	433	478	441	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden 2/	1,707	2,163	2,372	2,622	2,509	2,385	2,615	95	110
Switzerland 2/	702	1,029	1,123	1,080	1,138	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom 2/ 9/	2,594	6,766	8,106	10,204	10,583	10,000	10,000	94	100
ASIA									
Japan 4/	435	1,526	1,871	1,433	1,615	--	--	--	--
Philippines 2/	6/ 958	1,472	1,474	1,557	1,666	--	--	--	--
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina 1/	1,409	965	1,209	1,200	1,070	1,050	1,000	98	95
Brazil 4/	5,250	6,140	6,207	6,200	6,473	6,630	6,790	102	102
Colombia 4/	669	--	699	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay 4/	140	105	122	149	130	--	--	--	--
AFRICA									
Union of South Africa 4/	644	728	629	588	599	683	685	114	100
OCEANIA									
Australia 4/	1,584	1,466	1,486	1,714	1,912	1,850	1,900	97	103
New Zealand 4/ 10/	636	720	654	763	803	805	815	100	101

1/ Inspected slaughter. 2/ Total slaughter. 3/ Including farm. 4/ Commercial slaughter. 5/ Total official slaughter. 6/ Average for 4 years only. 7/ Average for 2 years only. 8/ Slaughter in towns of more than 5,000 persons. 9/ Great Britain only. 10/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and other information.

CANADA'S SEPTEMBER GRAIN ESTIMATES CONFIRM INCREASE

Canada's harvesting results are substantiating earlier forecasts of sizable increases over the 1955 level for spring wheat, oats, and barley, according to a recent release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The minor crops, rye and corn, show some reduction while mixed grains and buckwheat are at the 1955 level.

This second forecast of the current harvest shows very slight reductions in yields from the August forecast, indicating that reported frost and wet weather principally affected quality, and that yields were well maintained. Higher than anticipated yields in many southern and central districts offset some reduction in northern districts.

The report points out that actual realization of the forecast yields depends on continuation of favorable weather conditions throughout the remainder of the harvesting season. Harvesting progress is somewhat behind that of a year ago, and at the time of the Government's September survey, though most of the grain had been cut, only a small percentage had been threshed. By the end of September good threshing progress had been made in most southern and central districts of the grain belt but continuing cool, damp weather in northern districts was still delaying operations there.

The wheat crop is now forecast at 511.6 million bushels. Though only 4 percent above the 1955 harvest, this is 10 percent above the average of the past 10 years. The increase over the 1955 outturn is due to slightly higher yields. The average of 24 bushels per acre for the current crop is a bushel per acre above the 1955 average and 5.4 bushels per acre above the 1946-55 average. The spring wheat crop of 492 million bushels includes 41.3 million bushels of durum compared with only 17.3 million bushels of durum produced last year. The bulk of the durum is produced in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The increase is due to sharply increased durum acreage.

Production of oats for grain is forecast at 512.9 million bushels, 27 percent above the 1955 crop. Estimated yields average higher than the 1955 yields in all Provinces, with the average for all Canada forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre compared with the 1955 average of 36.1 bushels.

The barley crop is forecast at 275.5 million bushels, 9 percent above the large 1955 production and 41 percent above the average for the past 10 years. This would be the second largest barley crop of record. Of the total crop, 267 million are forecast for the Prairie Provinces.

The combined production of fall and spring rye is placed at 8.6 million bushels, 42 percent less than the 1955 crop. A crop of that size would be the smallest produced since 1945. Sharply reduced acreage is the principal factor in the decline from 1955, though yields are also smaller.

Mixed grains are forecast at 65.1 million bushels, about the same total as for 1955. Production of corn is forecast at 24.3 million bushels, 23 percent below the record 1955 harvest. These crops, mixed grains and corn, are grown principally in eastern Canada, in contrast with other grains which are largely grown in the Prairie Provinces.

Production of tame hay, including clover and alfalfa, is placed at 20 million tons, about the same as the above-average 1955 production. A slight increase in this year's acreage offsets a small decline in yields.

CANADA: Acreage, production, and yields of grain and hay crops, 1955 and 1956

Crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956 1/	1955	1956 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat	582	620	34.3	31.4	19,963	19,468
Spring wheat 2/	20,924	20,720	22.7	23.8	474,153	492,146
Total wheat	21,506	21,340	23.0	24.0	494,116	511,614
Oats for grain	11,178	11,972	36.1	42.8	403,835	512,874
Barley	9,932	8,722	25.4	31.6	252,225	275,511
Rye	780	557	18.9	15.4	14,744	8,561
Mixed grains	1,705	1,635	38.3	39.8	65,353	65,118
Corn for grain	507	439	62.1	55.3	31,510	24,262
Buckwheat	127	122	17.6	19.2	2,233	2,339
			Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Tame hay	11,055	11,206	1.80	1.79	19,869	20,033

1/ Estimates based on conditions in mid-September. 2/ Includes durum.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

NEW VARIETY OF COTTON DEVELOPED IN BRAZIL

Announcement of a new variety of Brazilian cotton to be used in the State of Sao Paulo has been made by the Instituto Agronomico of Campinas, Sao Paulo, which developed the new strain. The new variety, named IAC8, known in experimental tests as 981, is a selection from the United States variety Stoneville 2B. It is reported to be slightly longer in staple length, to mature as early, and to yield 15 percent more seed cotton and 0.5 percent more lint cotton than the Campinas variety now grown in Sao Paulo.

Under the State-controlled program for seed multiplication and distribution of all cotton seed planted in Sao Paulo, the IAC8 variety may be expected to replace the present Campinas variety by 1959.

INDIA EXTENDS ACCEPTANCE OF COTTON EXPORT LICENSES UNTIL OCTOBER 31

The Government of India issued notice September 18, 1956, that applications for revalidation of export licenses for shipment of Indian raw cotton up to half of the unused licenses issued last year (1955-56) would be accepted up to October 31, 1956. An earlier notice on September 4 had set August 31 as the final date for acceptance of applications. Documentary evidence of firm commitments with foreign buyers must accompany the applications.

India's cotton exports were unusually heavy during August-July 1955-56, the first year that India has become a net cotton exporter. Practically all of the cotton exported is of the short-stapled Asiatic type. Only small quantities of the 1955-56 crop remain unshipped.

TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN COTTON REACH ALL-TIME HIGH IN 1955-56

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports reached an all-time high of 1,306,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-July 1955-56, to exceed 1954-55 transshipments of 939,000 bales by 39 percent. These figures reflect the unusually high level of Mexican cotton exports during 1955-56, when Mexico attained second rank among world cotton exporters. Approximately two-thirds of all Mexican cotton exports move through United States ports for transshipment to other countries. In addition to lint cotton, the transshipment data include cotton linters, waste, and hull fiber.

Transshipments during July 1956 amounted to 46,000 bales as compared with 61,000 bales in July 1955 and 26,000 bales in July 1954. Transshipments during the entire 1955-56 season went principally to Japan, Western Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Quantities shipped by country of destination are shown in the table on the opposite page.

MEXICO: Transshipments of cotton, annual 1949, 1951-55 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 bales					
Cuba	5	5	6	5	11	15
Belgium	157	42	108	84	122	109
Denmark	0	4	0	0	2/	12
Finland	2/	9	18	4	3	0
France	5	220	8	5	15	24
Germany, West	16	39	82	67	130	278
Italy	55	63	18	8	20	68
Netherlands	24	23	80	52	105	133
Norway	2	4	8	4	5	11
Spain	53	101	48	35	5	0
Sweden	7	24	15	12	24	57
Switzerland	14	14	15	15	23	21
United Kingdom	5	123	61	63	121	183
Yugoslavia	16	1	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	3	3	1	2/	2	12
India	26	6	3	2/	2	0
Indonesia	0	1	4	1	2	14
Japan	12	211	387	328	337	303
Australia	0	1	2/	2/	2/	28
Other countries	27	19	20	15	12	3/ 38
Total	427	913	882	698	939	1,306

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Includes Austria and Rep. of the Philippines 6 each, Chile, Ireland and Trieste 4 each.

Compiled from official records of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TUNISIAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE LARGE IN 1956-57

The Ministry of Agriculture currently forecasts 1956-57 olive oil production at about 90,000 to 100,000 short tons. Unofficial forecasts are for an oil output of at least 100,000 short tons. Thus the outlook is for the second best crop on record, since the previous high was 115,000 tons of oil from the 1949 olive crop. Last year's estimated olive oil production of around 25,000 tons was the smallest since 1947 when output was an estimated 16,500 tons.

It is believed that the Tunisian Government is planning to create a 10,000-ton "security reserve". With domestic consumption requirements estimated at about 35,000 tons, a production of 100,000 tons would thus result in an exportable surplus of 55,000 tons from the 1956 crop. This is equivalent to 2½ times the average of actual exports between 1952 and 1955. Exports of oil from the 1955 olive crop were prohibited in February, at which time they had already exceeded 8,000 tons.

The arrival of the new crop oil on the market is expected to cause a sharp drop in prices, which were still very high in mid-September, when "lampante" was quoted at 390 francs per kilo (50.5 cents per pound) and "surfine" at 400 francs (51.8 cents). (The small margin between the two qualities is probably due mainly to the absence of effective export demand for the better oil.) Trade circles are of the opinion that new-crop oil will be offered at 250-260 francs per kilo (32.4 to 33.7 cents per pound) c.i.f. Marseille. Indications are that Government purchases for the security stocks will be made at about 250 francs per kilo.

PAKISTAN 1955-56 RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

A final estimate by the Pakistan Ministry of Agriculture has made a slight upward revision in the 1955-56 rape and mustard seed crop to 360,000 short tons. This compares with the final estimate of 363,000 tons for 1954-55.

Though the 1955-56 area of 2,007,000 acres was ten percent larger than the previous year due to high oilseed prices and favorable planting weather, lack of rain during the growing season resulted in the harvest of a slightly smaller crop.

CANADA'S FORECAST OF RECORD FLAXSEED OUTPUT BELOW EARLIER INDICATIONS; SOYBEANS DOWN

Canada's 1956 flaxseed production is placed at 34,057,000 bushels according to the second forecast of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While this is 3,242,000 bushels less than the first forecast (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 10, 1956) it still indicates a record harvest which would exceed last year's output by nearly 60 percent and the previous high of 26,130,000 bushels, in 1912, by 30 percent. This volume of production would represent an average yield of 10.8 bushels per acre, the same as in 1955.

The first forecast of soybean production is 4,980,000 bushels, a decrease of 12 percent from the record 5,650,000 bushels produced in 1955. This is the first year since 1943 that Canadian soybean production has declined from output of the previous year. The average soybean yield this year, estimated at 21.8 bushels per acre, is 4.6 bushels less than last year's record.

ANOTHER LARGE WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROP FORECAST

World production of barley and oats in 1956 will slightly exceed the large 1955 outturn, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. If present prospects materialize, this would be the largest combined total of these grains in the postwar period. A larger barley crop offsets reductions in the outturn of oats.

Increases in barley production are of greatest significance in Western Europe, where winter damaged wheat acreage in a number of countries was re-seeded to spring barley. Production in that area is estimated to be double the prewar level. The sharp increases in Western Europe, traditionally the largest outlet for North America's surplus barley would appear to curtail marketing possibilities sharply for the current season. The full extent of the reduction in quality of breadgrains in some of these countries is still not known, but if as has been reported, a substantial amount of the wheat turns out to be of such poor quality as to be unfit for food use, this could further reduce the areas requirements for feed grains.

World production of oats is forecast substantially smaller than in 1955. The bulk of the reduction is in the United States where production of oats is the smallest since 1944. The sharply reduced crop together with a record carry-over gives a total supply in the United States somewhat less than the record supply for 1955-56 but only about 3 percent less than the 1949-53 average. Supplies of other feed grains which can be substituted for oats are much above average in the United States.

Barley supplies in North America are at an all-time high because of a combination of near-record production and very large stocks in both the United States and Canada. Production for the continent is estimated at 660 million bushels, the same as in 1955. An increase in Canada's total offsets a reduction in the United States, which brings this country's production back to the 1954 level. Maintenance of the high level for the continent was due to high yields, since acreage was reduced significantly in both of the major producing countries. The continental total for both 1955 and 1956 was double the prewar average (1935-39).

Production of oats in North America is estimated at 1,673 million, compared with 1,907 million bushels a year ago. Though 12 percent below that record total, the current estimate is still well above the prewar average. The sharp reduction in the United States is due to a 10 percent reduction in acreage. Canada's acreage shows some increase though it is still considerably below average. Per-acre yields, as forecast at 43 bushels, have been exceeded only once.

Western Europe's production of these grains is considerably larger than the 1955 crop, with the increase especially marked for barley. The current estimate of 830 million bushels is about 150 million bushels above the large 1955 barley harvest and is double the prewar average. Increased barley acreage, especially in those countries that suffered severe damage to the winter wheat crop, accounts for a good part of the increased production. Slightly higher yields for the area, however, also played some part in the increase. A good part of the total increase in barley occurred in France, where damage to the winter wheat crop was greatest. Heavy re-seeding of the damaged wheat area to barley resulted in an un-precedented barley crop in that country. Large surpluses are reported to be available for export. Western Germany, Sweden, and Denmark are other countries showing significant increases in both acreage and production of barley this year.

Production of oats in Western Europe is estimated at 1,065 million bushels. Though a moderate gain over the crops of the past 2 years, this is below the prewar average. Acreage is sharply below the prewar acreage, but yields were generally well above average.

Growing conditions in Eastern Europe were generally less favorable than in 1955, according to available information. Total production of these coarse grains for the area is estimated to be below that of a year ago.

The outturn of both barley and oats in the Soviet Union appears to be larger than in 1955. Increased acreage accounts for the gain. That increase resulted from re-seeding of breadgrain acreage which had suffered extensive winter killing in the south and central regions of the Union. It appears that less favorable weather conditions, especially during the harvest period, may have resulted in some lowering of the barn yields of these grains.

Asia's production of the 2 grains this year is estimated to be slightly larger than in 1955. The small increase is in oats, the result of a large crop in Turkey. Turkey's crop of 30.7 million bushels is more than double the 1945-49 average of 14 million. Barley production for Asia is estimated to be the same as in 1955 but with significant changes within the area. The largest change is noted in Syria, where a record crop of 29 million bushels this year contrasts with the virtual crop failure of a year ago when barley production was reported at only 7 million bushels. This puts Syria in a barley surplus position. Iraq, traditionally a barley exporter, also has a larger crop than in 1955. The current estimate of 46 million bushels has been exceeded only once in that country. Barley production is below that of last year in both India and Turkey.

Barley production in Africa is considerably larger than in 1955. Substantial increases over the low 1955 level are reported for all countries. The increase is attributed to both higher yields and larger acreage. The current acreage of 12.6 million acres is more than a million acres above the 1955 total. The largest acreage increase is reported for Tunisia, where the acreage is almost double the abnormally low acreage of a year ago.

It is too early in the season for reliable indications of production in Southern Hemisphere countries. The outlook is very good in Argentina, the principal producer of South America. The condition of the coarse grain crops there was described as excellent despite rather heavy grazing, at latest report. However, a larger part of the acreage than usual may be used as forage rather than grain. On the basis of present prospects, barley and oats production in South America will be about the same as in 1955.

The outlook in Australia is less favorable than at this time last year. Wet conditions during seeding time held up operations and resulted in a cut in acreage in eastern areas, especially in new South Wales. While too early for firm estimates, it seems probable that production will be somewhat smaller than the very good crops harvested last year.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1954	1955	1956 4/	Average		1954	1955	1956 4/	Average		1954	1955	1956 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	4,291	6,569	7,856	9,932	8,722	20.7	21.5	22.3	25.4	32.3	88,882	141,171	175,509	252,225	281,639
Mexico	374	457	571	593	-	10.6	13.2	13.4	11.6	-	3,960	6.032	7,670	6,890	-
United States	10,817	10,713	13,370	14,553	12,867	22.1	25.5	27.7	27.5	28.8	238,622	273,306	370,502	400,295	370,254
Estimated total 5/	15,480	17,740	21,800	25,080	22,180	-	-	-	-	-	331,000	421,000	554,000	660,000	660,000
EUROPE															
Austria	401	293	372	385	416	32.6	24.3	38.7	41.2	40.0	13,087	7,127	14,380	15,880	16,660
Belgium	74	198	188	202	220	48.2	47.4	60.2	63.8	60.6	3,570	9,388	11,320	12,880	13,340
Denmark	946	1,079	1,506	1,509	1,590	55.9	59.6	62.4	67.0	69.0	52,881	64,345	93,920	101,050	109,700
Finland	280	346	435	460	505	28.2	24.6	31.7	27.2	31.7	7,900	8,500	13,800	12,500	16,000
France	1,897	2,019	3,041	3,244	5,634	27.9	26.0	38.1	37.8	44.8	53,004	52,500	115,960	122,680	252,610
Western Germany	6/ 2,005	1,288	1,812	1,925	2,103	6/ 39.4	34.0	48.7	49.6	49.9	6/ 79,000	43,740	88,260	95,500	105,000
Greece	525	453	516	513	507	17.8	16.2	20.7	20.1	23.0	9,365	7,359	10,700	10,290	11,670
Ireland	118	147	163	213	239	45.9	45.8	50.5	53.9	55.9	5,413	6,739	8,230	11,480	13,350
Italy	475	603	612	603	605	20.9	15.7	20.8	22.2	21.3	9,950	9,467	12,745	13,410	12,860
Netherlands	107	139	156	173	182	55.5	51.4	61.2	69.5	68.6	5,934	7,147	9,540	12,030	12,490
Norway	143	99	224	250	256	38.2	40.5	45.9	38.5	50.6	5,467	4,014	10,280	9,620	12,950
Portugal	320	322	395	395	-	12.8	11.9	14.1	10.1	-	4,100	3,835	5,580	4,000	-
Spain	7/ 4,549	3,979	3,986	3,825	3,830	7/ 21.3	21.0	24.6	20.8	18.3	7/ 97,059	83,528	98,060	79,420	70,000
Sweden	252	226	411	526	593	39.5	36.5	40.3	35.6	45.7	9,951	8,252	16,580	18,740	27,100
Switzerland	13	66	51	55	74	33.1	41.6	55.2	52.7	48.1	430	2,745	2,815	2,900	3,560
United Kingdom	934	2,120	2,063	2,296	2,336	39.2	43.3	50.8	59.7	54.1	36,596	91,895	104,720	137,010	126,470
Yugoslavia	1,045	-	-	835	865	18.0	-	-	21.4	22.3	18,800	-	-	17,900	19,300
Estimated total 5/	14,100	14,370	16,810	17,430	20,370	-	-	-	-	-	413,000	428,000	632,000	679,000	830,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	9,210	7,830	7,950	7,790	7,940	-	-	-	-	-	252,000	172,000	198,000	206,000	200,000
All Europe, estimated total 5/	23,310	22,200	24,760	25,220	28,310	-	-	-	-	-	665,000	600,000	830,000	885,000	1,030,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26,600	19,800	-	-	-	16.0	13.7	-	-	-	425,000	272,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	6/ 1,545	1,687	1,975	-	-	6/ 23.1	22.0	19.2	-	-	6/ 35,728	37,157	37,850	40,420	40,420
Iraq	6/ 1,932	1,901	-	-	-	6/ 12.2	15.5	-	-	-	23,635	29,502	35,000	41,500	46,000
Lebanon	9/	52	28	28	28	9/	22.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	9/	1,165	690	735	758
Syria	793	867	1,342	1,000	1,630	9/ 19.4	12.8	17.1	6.9	18.0	15,386	11,135	22,960	6,890	29,350
Turkey	4,592	4,235	6,175	6,543	6,425	20.9	16.2	17.9	22.5	21.4	96,129	68,675	110,230	146,980	137,790
China	6/16,000	15,521	-	-	-	6/ 21.7	20.8	-	-	-	6/347,000	322,244	-	-	-
Manchuria	6/ 353	250	-	-	-	6/ 18.3	22.2	-	-	-	6/ 6,462	5,550	-	-	-
India 10/	6/ 5,793	6,900	8,720	8,309	8,145	6/ 15.6	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.6	6/ 90,253	106,255	135,570	133,930	126,980
Pakistan 10/	6/ 486	547	613	568	576	6/ 14.5	12.7	11.9	11.6	12.6	6/ 7,047	6,922	7,280	6,580	7,230
Japan	1,888	2,137	2,500	2,460	2,425	38.7	26.2	42.6	40.3	39.8	73,113	56,046	106,500	99,020	96,500
Korea	2,671	-	-	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-	49,656	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	3[illegible],530	38,410	43,800	44,210	44,380	-	-	-	-	-	780,000	704,000	845,000	855,000	855,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	3,051	2,227	3,470	3,304	3,300	10.9	12.6	12.2	9.8	13.2	33,132	28,120	42,270	32,470	43,630
Egypt	276	260	127	141	137	38.8	33.1	42.0	41.3	42.8	10,697	8,605	5,330	5,820	5,870
French Morocco	4,448	3,728	5,179	4,703	-	12.0	12.7	18.0	12.2	-	53,279	47,320	93,120	57,330	-
Tunisia	1,182	1,257	1,550	800	1,500	7.7	6.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	9,048	7,901	7,810	4,000	8,270
Union of South Africa	6/ 86	103	-	-	-	6/ 18.1	15.7	-	-	-	1,555	1,617	2,800		-
Estimated total 5/	10,690	9,380	12,940	11,530	12,620	-	-	-	-	-	124,000	111,000	178,000	128,000	157,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,286	1,621	1,942	-	-	17.6	21.9	26.3	-	-	22,586	35,576	51,070	43,680	-
Chile	184	121	145	150	-	27.4	30.3	27.6	30.7	-	5,041	3,664	4,000	4,600	-
Peru	300	335	480	507	510	18.3	20.0	21.7	20.8	15.0	5,500	6,716	10,400	10,560	7,670
Uruguay	44	65	120	113	-	14.8	13.0	15.8	16.5	-	649	846	1,900	1,865	-
Estimated total 5/	2,140	2,580	3,300	3,170	3,210	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	53,000	76,000	70,000	71,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	648	868	1,690	1,900	-	18.0	19.4	18.1	21.2	-	11,651	16,854	30,625	40,210	-
New Zealand	24	56	42	44	-	39.7	39.7	49.4	45.0	-	952	2,223	2,075	1,980	-
Total	672	924	1,732	1,944	1,845	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	19,077	32,700	42,190	37,000
Estimated world total 5/	117,420	111,030	129,830	135,650	139,750	-	-	-	-	-	2,375,000	2,180,000	2,850,000	3,080,000	3,290,000

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7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1954-56 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were excluded from earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada 5/	13,246	11,513	10,161	11,178	11,972	25.5	28.4	30.2	36.1	43.0	338,071	326,437	306,793	403,835	514,657
Mexico	29	108	215	185	-	16.0	19.9	19.5	18.6	-	465	2,152	4,200	3,450	-
United States	35,761	40,184	40,551	39,138	35,427	29.0	34.3	36.9	38.3	32.6	1,045,329	1,376,527	1,497,045	1,499,282	1,154,595
Estimated total 6/	49,040	51,810	50,930	50,500	47,590	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,000	1,705,000	1,808,000	1,907,000	1,673,000
EUROPE															
Austria	686	534	519	468	461	41.9	32.6	44.4	53.5	50.7	28,746	17,424	23,030	25,060	23,380
Belgium	548	518	376	368	389	74.7	73.1	82.9	90.1	85.9	40,946	37,888	31,170	33,140	33,420
Denmark	932	822	610	657	630	75.3	82.5	90.2	90.5	92.3	70,205	67,820	55,050	59,450	58,150
Finland	1,030	931	1,260	1,260	1,250	43.7	37.9	44.4	37.3	48.8	45,000	35,275	56,000	47,000	61,000
France	8,089	6,110	5,322	5,132	5,631	40.7	36.3	46.3	48.9	48.9	329,304	221,821	246,210	250,770	275,580
Western Germany	7/ 3,370	2,892	2,329	2,394	2,350	7/ 57.7	50.0	73.2	71.3	69.5	7/194,500	144,500	170,370	170,680	163,280
Greece	350	312	354	361	364	24.3	19.4	29.2	29.8	29.0	8,510	6,058	10,330	10,750	10,560
Ireland	571	819	535	545	525	68.8	58.7	62.1	72.8	66.8	39,265	48,040	33,220	39,690	35,080
Italy	1,062	1,138	1,117	1,078	1,038	35.9	26.8	33.6	33.8	33.2	38,150	30,513	37,550	36,410	34,450
Luxembourg	65	54	47	50	-	44.8	43.9	49.6	59.4	-	2,910	2,370	2,330	2,970	-
Netherlands	360	378	352	420	378	71.6	63.8	91.3	95.1	94.8	25,769	24,125	32,150	39,960	35,820
Norway	212	195	174	169	166	61.0	57.1	63.6	46.4	72.3	12,940	11,137	11,070	7,850	12,000
Portugal	865	914	770	775	-	12.0	9.0	11.4	6.7	-	10,350	8,270	8,800	5,200	-
Spain	8/ 1,848	1,566	1,525	1,525	1,507	8/ 21.3	22.0	24.5	22.7	18.6	8/ 39,369	34,390	37,340	34,670	28,000
Sweden	1,641	1,300	1,172	1,260	1,344	53.1	44.6	50.7	32.6	54.2	87,198	58,000	59,460	41,130	72,890
Switzerland	28	86	62	59	84	56.9	64.7	83.1	78.5	82.0	1,593	5,568	5,150	4,630	6,890
United Kingdom	2,430	3,443	2,588	2,580	2,577	57.0	59.5	66.0	73.5	69.3	138,628	204,692	170,800	189,630	178,570
Yugoslavia	893	-	-	795	940	24.5	-	-	24.1	26.4	21,[illegible]	-	-	19,150	24,800
Estimated total 6/	24,980	22,960	19,960	19,900	20,460	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,000	980,000	1,005,000	1,020,000	1,065,000
Other Europe, estimated total 9/	11,110	9,290	9,190	8,550	8,540	-	-	-	-	-	475,000	315,000	335,000	345,000	320,000
Estimated total, all Europe 6/	36,090	32,250	29,150	28,450	29,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,610,000	1,295,000	1,340,000	1,365,000	1,385,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	49,500	35,100	-	-	-	23.5	20.5	-	-	-	1,165,000	720,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Syria	10/ 24	22	-	-	-	10/27.6	26.1	-	-	-	10/ 662	574	-	-	-
Turkey	636	642	860	912	927	26.6	21.8	26.0	26.9	33.1	16,893	14,000	22,390	24,530	39,658
China	7/ 2,600	2,365	-	-	-	7/ 23.1	21.7	-	-	-	7/ 60,000	51,335	-	-	-
Japan	310	227	218	227	220	37.0	27.7	51.5	50.4	48.5	11,481	6,288	11,230	11,440	10,680
Korea	7/ 242	-	-	-	-	7/ 11.2	-	-	-	-	7/ 2,718	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	4,010	3,930	4,620	4,750	4,760		-	-	-	-	96,000	84,000	108,000	108,000	112,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	465	420	358	310	309	23.4	18.3	21.3	19.0	19.0	10,859	7,694	7,620	5,900	5,860
French Morocco	104	95	140	-	-	26.5	25.0	33.9	-	-	2,751	2,376	4,750	-	-
Tunisia	84	70	47	-	-	19.9	13.7	-	-	-	1,674	958	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	7/ 544	756	-	-	-	7/ 12.8	11.1	-	-	-	6,966	8,415	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	1,220	1,370	1,280	1,270	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	20,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,974	1,666	1,500	-	-	25.4	29.6	30.0	-	-	50,182	49,310	45,000	49,810	-
Chile	279	204	236	240	-	27.5	26.2	31.5	30.8	-	7,670	5,343	7,430	7,400	-
Uruguay	213	172	110	121	-	14.6	16.5	20.5	20.4	-	3,100	2,840	2,260	2,470	-
Estimated total 6/	2,490	2,080	1,890	2,060	2,020	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	58,000	56,000	61,000	61,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	1,593	1,860	2,600	3,400	-	14.7	17.9	15.8	20.8	-	23,351	33,249	41,000	70,630	-
New Zealand	63	61	31	36	-	56.2	60.1	64.5	59.0	-	3,539	3,669	2,000	2,125	-
Total	1,656	1,921	2,631	3,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,890	36,918	43,000	72,755	62,000
Estimated world total 6/	144,010	128,460	132,500	126,970	127,190	-	-	-	-	-	4,367,000	3,920,000	4,275,000	4,435,000	4,250,000

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10/ Includes estimates for Lebanon, and is, therefore, not comparable with estimates shown for later years.

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